Circle Inspectors was not defined and if their function consisted of supervision of the work of the Sub-Inspectors, it was quite unnecessary and superfluous since the Sub-Inspectors would be generally recruited from educated men and the supervision of the work by the District Superintendents as of old would be sufficient for all practical purposes.

The Member next referred to the system of enlistment of constables. Any person with the requisite physical fitness could obtain admission into the department. Sufficient care and caution were not bestowed on the selection of men and hence there was no appreciable cessation of corruption amongst the lower ranks of the service. He suggested that it would be possible to enrol a large number of Elementary School Leaving Certificate men by raising the lowest pay of constables. He expressed his regret that the reorganisation of the department effected at the cost of nearly one lakh of rupees should have failed to materially benefit the poor and hard worked constables. He also pointed out that the number of constables was insufficient and should be increased. The Police deplorably lacked in preventive action, and crime was undoubtedly on the increase and should of course be checkmated by the exercise of greater Police vigilance.

In conclusion, he advocated the appointment of one who knew the country and its people, their customs, language and traditions as the Commissioner of Police.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

153. Grievances of the inhabitants of the Kallupara pakuthi belonging to the Edappalli Chief.

Mr. K. Govinda Pillai (Member, Thiruvalla taluk) said that, while the rest of the country was enjoying the benefits of the abolition of payment of land-tax in kind, the inhabitants of the Kallupara *pakuthi* in the Thiruvalla taluk had to pay their tax in kind, because the *pakuthi* belonged to the Edappalli Chief. There was no justification for the differential treatment in the face of section 2 of the Estates Rent Recovery Regulation, IV of 1068, which laid down that the holders of land in the Estate of Edappalli should have the same rights in respect of their holdings as the holders of Sirkar lands. He therefore prayed for the commutation of the land-tax due to the chief into money as in the case of the Sirkar lands.

At present the Chief realised the dues from the ryots and gave them nothing in return by way of roads, bridges &c. Some provision should be made to remove the complaint on that account.

It was also necessary to make some arrangements for the grant of copies of chittas relating to the *pakuthi* to applicants without much delay.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

154. Grievances of the people of the Ettumanur taluk and suggestions for remedying the same.

Mr. K. Govinda Pillai (Member, Ettumanur taluk) said that the taluk was once an extensive one and that, with the transfer of some portions of it to the taluks of Vaikom and Kottayam, it became reduced in size and consequently suffered in a variety of ways. As instances he mentioned the absence of a Town Improvement Committee for the town, and the representation of the taluk at the Assembly by means of only one member. He then mentioned the following grievances specifically and suggested the remedies for removing the same:—

(1) The Elakad *pakuthi*, which was but 5 miles from Ettumanur, was 24 miles away from Muvattupuzha. The registration jurisdiction of the *pakuthi* was with the Ettumanur Registrar, but the revenue and Magisterial jurisdiction was vested in the Muvattupuzha Tahsildar and Magistrate respectively. Owing to its distance from the seat of the Magistrate and with the abolition of the out-post station at Pulluvattom, the *pakuthi* became a refuge for criminals. The Government had decided against the alteration of jurisdiction. His prayer was that the decision should be reconsidered and the revenue and magisterial jurisdiction of the *pakuthi* transferred to Ettumanur.

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(2) It was the longstanding prayer of the taluk that a Munsiff's Court should be established in it. As the Government had decided against it, he requested that the civil and appellate jurisdiction of the taluk might be transferred to the Kottayam Munsiff's and District Courts respectively.

(3) The Village Panchayats Regulation should be made applicable to the taluk in the first instance.

(4) The northern tower of the Ettumanur temple and the choultry attached to the temple were in a dilapidated condition. Other portions of the temple were also in disrepair. The temple tank and the Ettumanur Chira were in a neglected condition. The Manjoor and Sreekanteswaram temples were also in a similar state of neglect. He requested that an enquiry should be ordered and steps taken to carry out the necessary works and repairs.

(5) One or two small buildings (ഷെഡ്ഡുകൾ) should be constructed for the use of the numerous devotees who resorted to the temple almost daily for undergoing *Bhajanom* from 12 to 41 days. A small portion of the temple *Nadavaravu* might well be made use of for the purpose. A small rent might also be recovered from the occupants.

(6) In the programme of works for the Kottayam Division, strangely enough, Ettumanur taluk did not find a place. He requested that the following roads might be taken up and made cartable:—

(*a*) The road from Ettumanur to Perurpuzha, known as the Arattukadavu road, 2½ miles.

(*b*) The road branching off from the Ettumanur-Lalam road, between the 1st and 2nd mile stones, to Punnathupuzha, 1½ miles. He also prayed that the construction of the sanctioned road from Kidangur, in the Ettumanur–Lalam road, to the Kottayam–Kumili road should be taken up without delay. The lands acquired for the road were fast passing into the hands of others.

(7) In amending the Agricultural Loans Regulation, provision should be made, as in Mysore, for the grant of loans at the rate of 100 Rs. per acre of sugarcane plantation, to encourage the industry.

(8) The dispensary at Ettumanur should be converted into a hospital and a Vaidyasala also established at the place.

(9) There was a H. G. S. School in the taluk, which was labouring under financial difficulties. Greater sympathy should be shown to that institution in the matter of grants &c.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

155. Remedies for the mismanagement of Gramasamudayam funds.

Mr. S. Harihara Iyer, B. A., (Member, T. I. C., Attungal) explained Gramasamudayam to mean the corporate body of Brahmins in the State. The common funds of that body were made up of property endowments, offerings by individuals and subscriptions collected from villagers to be applied to special purposes, rates of fixed payment to Samoohams for marriage and other ceremonies, rents to the Samoohams for vessels lent for such ceremonies, etc. The expenses for the Poojas in the village temples and other fixed ceremonies were met from the said funds and the balance, if any, was annually added to the general funds. Such funds existed wherever a corporate Brahmin community existed. Some of the Samoohams like those at Shencotta, Haripad, Ambalapuzha and Erachakulam were immensely rich. The Member observed that, in all the Samudayams, there were visible symptoms of serious diseases which tended to deteriorate the corporate body and deplete its wealth. The cause of the trouble was the mismanagement of the funds by the treasurer and accountant usually elected y tbhe villagers, and the absence of all supervision by any constituted authority over the Samooham funds. In view of the unsatisfactory condition of affairs, the Member requested that steps should be taken by the Government under clause II, Section 5 of the Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation, III of 1079, to

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